

(813)

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 9th September, 1871.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Márwár Gazette*, of the 28th August, publishes a notification recently issued by the Government of Marwar ruling that, in supersession of previous orders, according to which murder was punished with imprisonment for life, the crime will henceforward make the person committing it liable to death, and the escheat of his lands and tenements ; while the person giving refuge or protection to such offender, or anyhow assisting in his rescue, will be obnoxious to punishment without any regard to his rank or position. For some years past, the Maharajah, through his merciful disposition, had commuted the extreme penalty of the law into imprisonment for life ; but finding from experience that the latter punishment is thought lightly of by bad characters, and several cases of murder having recently happened, the most serious among them being the massacre of an officer of the State named Vyas Dhunroop Mull by a postman, he has been led to see the necessity of adopting a rigorous policy in order to check a recurrence of such cases.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 30th August, has an article on legislation. It is remarked that the present is an age of laws. The members of the Legislative Council are always thinking of inventing new acts and amending or repealing others, being appointed for this very purpose. New acts and regulations

are made year by year, and we no sooner begin to have some acquaintance with one act than another is substituted in its place. It will not be strange if the new acts be an improvement on the old ones—it being a general rule that the second attempt is better than the first. But withal multiplicity of laws and a frequent change in them serve only to confuse justice, while intricacy and ambiguity of language, which is now a conspicuous feature in most of them, puzzle the public. The object of laws is the administration of justice, and this cannot be well served unless they be simple and their language so clear and concise as to be easily understood by all, instead of being, as is now the case, so difficult and obscure as to be intelligible only to public officers and men of a legal profession, nay, sometimes a mystery to them even. Take the Indian Penal Code for an example. In many places in it the heads of an offence are so multifarious as to make it difficult to decide under which head to treat any particular case, and for this reason it often happens that criminals convicted by subordinate courts are acquitted by a court of appeal by the application of a wrong Section (*vide* a remark to the same effect at p. 334, para. 1, of the *Selections* for the week ending 8th September last). In fact, if the present state of things be compared with the past, it will be found that not only were fewer cases lodged in courts in former times, but a greater majority of them were justly decided. At present, it is quite otherwise. When a person kills another, he finds a thousand pleas to produce in his defence; while the lawyers on his side try as much as possible to secure his acquittal, either by proving that he is insane, or that he committed the offence in a state of intoxication, or else by so shifting the circumstances of the case as to make it appear that he did not wilfully commit the murder. So also no few deeds of sale and mortgage, bonds and other documents, are rejected by the court either on the plea of having been executed on a stamp paper of insufficient value or because of their being unregistered, or not produced within the legal limitation term, and the result is

that persons in whose favour they were executed, not only lose their money but have to pay costs besides, be it any how it may, whether by the sale of their property or otherwise. Excellent justice indeed !

The writer goes on to confirm the truth of his statement, and to prove the necessity of simplifying the existing laws by a reference to the Bible, remarking that as the present rulers of India are English, an allusion to their own holy book will be most apposite. It is manifest from the Bible that God thought it inadvisable to lay down many laws—not improbably thinking that they would be liable to be broken, and gave only ten commandments to Moses, in order that he might fully explain them to the people. In the same sacred book, it is laid down that murder should be requited by death, without any condition for forgiving the offence in cases of insanity or drunkenness. Then again, according to it a debtor cannot obtain freedom until he has paid the last farthing of his debt; and no mention is made in it of stamp or registration fees. Similar dictates are laid down in books of other religions.

The same paper publishes, with approval, the speech delivered by a native of India (Harish Chandra Chinta Man) in an assembly in London, which runs thus :—

“Through superior enlightenment, the views of the people of England are so liberal, and their disposition has reached such perfection, that they esteem popular opinion as the basis of government. Is the same (we ask) the case with the English in India? Not at all. The English officers there do not act in a really Christian way. They behave towards Natives in such a way as to make the latter understand that Europeans regard them as their slaves, hear them with indifference, and think lightly of their opinions. Under such circumstances, how is it possible for Natives clearly to express their views. Their rulers taunt and mock them, nay, in some countries, the people are treated in such a manner as if they were culprits; and their words are deemed as unworthy of regard. The poor

among the Natives are entirely neglected, and die unnoticed and uncared for."

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbár*, of the same date, in its column of local news, reports the following cases of theft in the city:—

(a) In *Koocha Ghasee Ram* thieves entered the house of a mahajun, and carried away Rs. 275 worth of ornaments out of his box. The kotwal went to the spot to make inquiries; searched the persons of some bricklayers on suspicion, but found nothing.

(b) A burglary was committed near the house of Bukhshee Bhawanee Shankar; but fortunately nothing was lost, in consequence of the household being awakened by the noise. Three or four persons have been seized on suspicion.

(c) In *Deputy Gunje Serai*, a resaldar, who had come from Saugor and put up there, was robbed by the inn-keepers of a sum of Rs. 750, which he had brought for purchasing horses. The Deputy Inspector of Police, on searching the houses of the latter, found Rs. 600 buried behind an oven. Persons concerned in the theft have been arrested.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam*, of the 31st August, notices the prevalence of fever and ague in the city of Meerut. Persons who are attacked by the disease often die after labouring under it for a week or so. Cholera has also made its appearance. Within one week several persons were attacked by it.

The *Mufid-i-Am*, of the 1st September, draws the attention of the Government of India to the evils consequent on the sale of *madak* (a preparation of opium for smoking) in cities and towns, and points out the necessity of putting a stop to the abuse by prohibiting the sale of the drug. It is remarked that persons who are in the habit of using the drug are scarcely less dangerous than gamblers. They lead an idle and dissolute life, and ultimately contract all kinds of vices, and perpetrate theft, robbery, and other crimes. The writer supports his statement by alluding to the case of robbery which

recently happened in Kishungunje, in the district of Tirhoot, on the 4th ultimo. The particulars were these :—A person took a currency note of Rs. 200 to the bazaar to have it changed, but for some reason failing in his object retraced his steps homewards. His way lay past a *madak* shop, on nearing which he was asked by the company at the shop where he had been and what had brought him to the market. The poor fellow was so simple as to repeat the whole story of his bringing a currency note to change and returning disappointed. At this three or four persons of the company followed him unseen, and on reaching a garden at a short distance from the shop beat him, and made off with the note. (*Vide* an article on the same subject at p. 390, para. 1, of the *Selections* for the week ending 16th October last.)

The *Allypore Institute Gazette*, of the same date, publishes a long communicated article, in which the writer deplores the fallen state of India in the production of articles of workmanship. The writer confines his remarks to the manufacture of cloth, and regrets that European cloth should have so far eclipsed the fame of Hindoostanee fabrics as almost to destroy the trade of the country in them, and, consequently, to make it so much the poorer. With the exception of three places which will be presently noticed, almost all others have suffered a sad decline in the manufacture and trade of cloth. Leaving out all other examples, the town of Tanda, in the Province of Oudh, may be mentioned here as a remarkable instance to illustrate to what extent India has suffered by the import of European cloths. Under the Native rule, the manufacture of cloths of all kinds in that town and the villages around was on such a large scale, and its export to distant places was so great, that the duty on them paid into the royal treasury amounted to twenty-five lakhs of rupees. All this happy state of things has now ceased to exist. Cashmere, Benares, and Dacca, have alone kept up their position to some degree—European manufactures having failed to lower their market. Cashmere still carries on an extensive trade in

woollen fabrics, which are prized all through the world ; while the cotton cloths of Dacca, and the silk and embroidery of Benares, still command a wide scale. The fineness and superiority of the Dacca cloth may be imagined by the fact that, at one time, a Commissioner of the place had a piece of muslin made for presenting at the London Exhibition. This was nineteen yards long by one and a quarter yard broad, and was sent enclosed in a tube about three quarters of a span in length, and one inch in diameter. As might be expected, this curious sample of workmanship astonished Europeans, who with one mind confessed that no country could make its like. Similarly, many other productions of the different places in India are famous in their way, and are sent by Europeans to their native country as curiosities.

In summing up the statement, the writer expresses his regret that Government should have failed to adopt measures for improving the manufactures and workmanships of India, which would tend to promote its wealth and prosperity.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, refers to the outbreak in the Bareilly jail, caused by the order passed by Dr. Eades, the Officiating Superintendent of the jail, causing the Brahman prisoners to be stripped of their sacred threads. The editor considers the order to be a most injudicious one, and an interference with a religious custom, and is of opinion that Government should remove the Officiating Superintendent from the scene of his duties in order to quiet the disturbance.

The same paper learns from the *Indian Mirror*, that the attorneys of the High Court at Calcutta having been ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 each, in order to obtain a certificate of appointment, preferred a petition to be permitted to furnish the security in property, but in vain, and were removed from their office. The editor condemns the course, and thinks it improper that security in property should not have been accepted. Security is meant simply to ensure trust, and

accordingly it is the same thing, whether it be received in the shape of property or in money. The editor thinks the order should be amended.

In another article, the same paper notices the order passed by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, under the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to Superintendents of Police, to the effect that all released prisoners who may be sent to them by Superintendents of jails with a warrant of release, should be conducted to their homes under the escort of a police *employé*, or, in case of their being inhabitants of a village, made over to the lumberdar; and that a report should then be made by them to the Magistrate of the district, stating the name of the prisoner, the dates of his release and reaching home, after which the warrant should be returned to the Superintendent of jail. The Police Superintendents will also examine the account of costs incurred in prisoner's diet during the time of their confinement.

The *Lawrence Gazette* approves of the order, and thinks it will produce good results, and should be put in force throughout British India.

The *Samay Vinod*, of the same date, notices the injury done to the district of Saharunpore by the recent heavy rains. About one thousand houses were destroyed, while cotton crops suffered much damage.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab*, of the 1st September, and the *Punjabí-Akhbár* and *Koh-i-Núr* of the 2nd idem, publish an account of the death of Moonshee Jaishee Ram, the Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore. The virtues of the deceased gentleman, his kindness and admirable character in private life, his loyalty to Government, and his abilities and accomplishment as a public officer, are eloquently described, as well as the general grief and gloom produced by his unmerited death. As the Moonshee has lost his life in the cause of the public service, and his long and meritorious services, had he lived, would have entitled him to a pension, the editors of the

Koh-i-Núr and the *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab*, join in recommending strongly that Government should be moved, out of that mercy and justice which so eminently characterize it, to assign the same, as a special case, to the Moonshee's widow and children, as it has been pleased to do in numerous similar instances.

In noticing the sad incident of the Moonshee's death, and the circumstances attending it, the *Koh-i-Núr* and the *Punjabi Akhbár* set prominently forward the fact of the murderer being a Kuka, and take this occasion again to remind Government that it is high time for it to adopt vigorous measures for keeping the Kuka tribe under proper restraint, and to call the leader of the tribe (Ram Sing) to strict account. "There no longer remains a doubt," says the *Koh-i-Núr*, "that the pride and haughtiness of the Kukas have now reached their Zenith. They neither fear God nor the Government. Formerly they were only in the habit of stirring up strifes and contentions in different shapes, but now they have gone so far as to aspire at oppression and bloodshed, nay more, the murder of public officers. An insignificant man of the tribe has been led from a petty cause of offence (the passing of a decree for a small amount of twenty or twenty-five rupees against him) to murder a high and respectable Native officer; who knows if similar foul murders or schemes of carnage may be attempted in future. We have often warned the authorities against this tribe, and now again do our duty in this respect."

The *Punjabi Akhbár*, of the 2nd September, comments on the injury done to the public service by the Viceroy's taking up his abode at Simla during the hot weather. It is remarked that the tremendous rains at Simla this year will, perhaps, warn the supreme Government not to leave its capital in the hot weather for a residence at Simla, in future, without some scruple, seeing that in consequence of the rains, correspondence with that sanitarium was entirely stopped for a few days, and even the telegraph was broken, which is the same as saying that all this

time the Governor-General remained perfectly ignorant of the state of the country under his management. This point, it is believed, must have had much weight with His Excellency. The seat of a Government must at all times be so situated as to enable it safely to carry on all kinds of communication with the territories subordinate to it. By taking up its quarters at a place whence it is not possible for it even to communicate by means of writing with the large districts under its sway without interruption, the Government of India may be supposed not to exist at all at the time when such interruption ensues. Under these circumstances, it is proper for it either to provide against the dangerous effects of the rains at Simla, or to discontinue going there in future; for, supposing, during the days when correspondence with Simla was stopped, the Governor-General's presence were indispensably required in Calcutta, would he not find himself at a loss what to do.

In another article, the same paper notices the proposal of the Secretary of State, that India should in future bear the whole of the expenses incurred in the suppression of slavery in Zanzibar. Hitherto this expense was shared half and half between England and India, but His Grace thinks it proper that the whole of the outlay should be borne by India, being of opinion that if expenses such as this be not paid by it, England may be said to gain nothing by possessing an empire in the east. The writer fails to see the justice of the reasoning, and asks if England really gains nothing from her Indian possessions. The new order will entail an additional expense of several thousand rupees on India, and it is much to be regretted that it should always be encumbered with some such burden or other.

Referring to the damage sustained by the Punjab Railway by the recent rains, the same paper advises Government to see that in making the repairs, the company pays every attention to the strength and solidity of the work in order to ensure durability. The cost of the repairs is estimated at ten lakhs, which, though a large sum, will, it is believed, make the rail-

way secure from all future injury. It is added that the editors of some of the English newspapers are of opinion that Government should conduct the repairs under its own management, and make the railway its own.

In its column of local news, the same paper again notices the increasing popularity and usefulness of the Native dispensary. The number of patients in August was six hundred. The services of a Hindoo compounder have lately been secured, and it is hoped that henceforth Hindoos will also have recourse to the dispensary, and that consequently the number of patients will be doubled. The writer regrets that the Municipality of the city should not have been moved to aid the dispensary with a suitable monthly grant.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr*, of the same date, reports the prevalence of criminal cases—such as murder, cattle-poisoning, thefts, and burglaries, in Peshawur. In consequence of the good management of the Inspector of Police, criminals are generally arrested.

It is also stated that the Deputy Commissioner has passed an order directing that *purwanahs*, depositions, &c., should in future be written on quarter sheet, as was the custom before Mr. Cust's time. The writer disapproves of the order, and prefers Mr. Cust's proposal for two reasons, *viz.*,—(1), because the eighth part of a sheet by resembling the size of a book looks more pretty; and (2), because it is advantageous to Government by saving much paper.

It is added that fever is prevalent in the cantonment.

The *Kārnāmah*, of the 4th September, in its column of local news, states that, in consequence of the frequency of thefts, the City Superintendent of Police has, with the Municipal Committee's permission, issued a prohibition against frequenting the city streets at night without light. The writer thinks the order will scarcely be useful in putting a check to theft. Thieves will find no difficulty in carrying a lantern, and especially so, the handy lantern which has glass only on one

side, and which can be shown or concealed at will by placing in a pocket or exposing the glass to view. They pursue their career with such boldness and intrepidity, that they can go out on their plundering excursions with a torch in their hands, without any fear of being interrupted by policemen. Accordingly, the prohibition will scarcely affect them, while it will be a source of great trouble and inconvenience to the poor, who must frequently be compelled by necessity to go out of their houses at night, and, on account of being unable to provide themselves with light, will be seized by the police.

In the writer's opinion, unless the persons employed for the protection of the people are good and pious men, and unless the Superintendent enjoins strictly on police *employés* promptness and zeal in the discharge of their duties, and exercises personal supervision over them from time to time, and takes steps to have severe punishments inflicted on all thieves who are proved guilty, thefts are not likely to cease.

In the next article, the same paper regrets to find that the bad and uneven state of the flooring of the *Gulee Parcha*, recently brought to notice (*vide* p. 475 of the *Selections* for the week ending 19th August last), should have escaped the notice of the Municipal Committee and the authorities, and again suggests the necessity of levelling the road and paving it with gravel.

A Dholepore correspondent, of the same paper, in his letter dated 6th August, writes of the prevalence of thefts in the state, which is said to be owing to the Kotwal of the city and the manager of the suburbs being on hostile terms with one another. A burglary was lately committed in the house of Rai Jagan Pershad, of Agra, and property worth Rs. 150 or 200 was stolen. It is added that the minister of the state does not conduct the management with promptitude and energy, in consequence of which evil designing persons take advantages, while the interests of the people suffer.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the same date, laments the distress prevailing in some of the districts of the Deccan, especially Sholapore, in consequence of drought and famine. In that district grain is so scarce that bajra sells at seven seers a rupee, while the number of paupers is daily increasing. By the exertions of the authorities, however, a subscription has been raised, with which an alms-house has been opened and relief works have been set up, which have given employment to fifteen hundred labourers. A portion of the subscription is also spent in meeting the expense and loss incurred in importing grain from other places, and selling it at a low price to the people. The writer regrets that the Maharaja of Gwalior, in his recent trip to the Deccan, should have offered valuables worth hundreds of thousands of rupees at temples and shrines, and failed to do some thing towards relieving the distress of the famine-stricken population ; and asks his countrymen to raise subscriptions in aid of the suffering districts.

The same paper has been informed that the coachman of Raja Ameer Hasan Khan, a famous talookdar of Oudh, has been convicted of murder in consequence of the horse of a buggy which he drove through the city having taken fright and killed an old woman. The writer doubts the veracity of the news, and remarks that if true, it is strange that under the circumstance related, the crime of murder should have been proved against the coachman, seeing that in such cases either no punishment is inflicted, or at the most a petty fine is considered a sufficient penalty.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 5th September, writing from Burhanpore, states that there has been no rain in that city till now, in consequence of which the price of grain has risen very high. If it does not rain a week more, it is feared, famine will make its appearance. To add to the distress of the people, strict orders have been enforced by the authorities for the collection of the income and the *pandhari* taxes, which they find it very painful to pay in a time of such difficulty.

EDUCATIONAL

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 1st September, refers to the proposal to reduce two masters from the staff of the Burham-pore College, and to utilise the saving thus effected for the aid of the training in surveying and engineering. The editor disapproves of the plan, and remarks that, while survey and engineering work will profit little by the reduction in contemplation, the interests of the college will suffer materially by it, and that the decrease of two in the number of masters will injure its prospects.

The same paper notices with pleasure the spread of education in Goordaspore. The Deputy Commissioner takes great interest in the cause, and a society under the name of *Literary Society* has been established in the city, which has twenty Native English scholars for its members. The editor regards this as a hopeful sign, and remarks that among the societies in the Punjab the *Anjuman-i-Lahore* has done much in the spread of learning in that province, and that its example ought to be followed by other societies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār*, of the same date, in an article suggests the desirability of nominating Deputy Inspectors of schools as Honorary Magistrates. This plan, by establishing a kind of direct connection between them and District Officers, and raising them in the esteem of the people, will be useful in giving weight and importance to their efforts in the cause of education, while it will be an inducement to them to study the law, and thereby remove the blame now so often imputed to them as to their being ignorant of legal knowledge. Government has acknowledged that the support and countenance of Collectors is most efficacious in the promotion and spread of education among the people, and there can be no doubt that in districts where these officers take an interest in education, a marked improvement in it is visible. But, unfortunately, such officers are but few; and, as a matter of fact, all of them can scarcely spare time from their regular duties to attend to mat-

ters which do not directly come within their province. For this reason it is chiefly Deputy Inspectors whom Government can, at all times, safely look to assure helpers in the spread of education in districts; and it is, therefore, most desirable that these officials, who are now thought so lightly of by the people, should become respectable in their eyes, and command esteem. An object which can be best secured by the adoption of the plan above suggested, in order that their instructions be listened to with attention by the people, and their endeavours be crowned with success. The writer draws the attention of the Government, North-Western Provinces, to his suggestion, and remarks that, though the plan of intrusting the examination of putwarees to Deputy Inspectors, introduced by Mr. Thomason, the late Lieutenant-Governor, and the founder of the Educational Department, has been one means of connecting Deputy Inspectors with Revenue Officers, the measure here proposed will establish a close connection between the two, and associate the name of the present Lieutenant-Governor with education.

In the next article the same paper notices the recent revision in the scheme of studies of the Oriental schools in the Punjab. These schools have been divided into three classes—inferior, middle, and superior—the first two of which will impart instruction in prescribed courses of study below the requirements of the Punjab University College, while the last will educate up to the standard of the entrance examination of that college. The writer approves of the arrangement, and is of opinion that some such system should also be pursued in vernacular schools of North-Western Provinces, chiefly the hulqabundee, for improving the linguistic attainments of the students. Under the existing arrangements, these schools pay particular attention to the study of mathematics, while a knowledge of languages is treated as a matter of secondary importance. With some few exceptions, the books taught are the same which were introduced at the commencement of the

Education Department, and it is therefore most desirable that the curriculum of studies should be revised, and the literary requirements of the tehseelee and hulqabundee schools be considerably enlarged. The higher classes should be subjected to a regular examination in the languages, and more attention should be paid to writing and composition. The Punjab is taking the lead in these respects, and is leaving the North-Western Provinces behind. Among other directions for examination laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, is one requiring the Inspectors to be very careful in preparing lists of successful candidates, in order that students once examined in a class may find no opportunity to come up for examination a second time in the same class. This point is one of great importance, and should be attended to in the North-Western Provinces likewise.

On the whole, the writer thinks, that two things should be attended to in the examination of the vernacular schools in the North-Western Provinces, *viz.* :—(1) That pupils examined in a class one year may not come up for examination in the same class a second year, which is easily done by causing a list, showing the names of examinees, with a detail of the dates of their admission into the different classes, to be furnished at the time of examination ; and (2), that the higher classes should be subjected to a written examination. As to the revision of the scheme of studies, the writer suggests that books for which prizes have been awarded under the notification of the Government, North-Western Provinces, should be produced before educational committees, and after they have made a suitable selection out of them, a new curriculum should be laid down for the several classes, after completing which, boys of the first class may be able to take up the entrance examination of the Punjab or Allahabad University College. In conclusion, it is added that, unless these suggestions are carried out in the time of the present Lieutenant-Governor, it will be long before the desired improvements will take place.

The *Punjabi Akhbār*, of the 2nd September, states that the Mahārajah of Cashmere is about to establish an industrial school in Sreenugger. Orders have been issued for collecting specimens of all workmanship made in his territory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 1st September, notices the conferment by the Governor-General of the title of Maharanee on Ranee Swarnmaee, in acknowledgment of the repeated proofs of liberality given by her, and her able management of her estate; and the fact that she was at first recommended for the title of the *Star of India*, and that it was because of the word *star* being of the masculine gender that the title of Maharanee has been considered suitable for her. The editor remarks that all stars are not of the masculine gender. On the contrary Venus is feminine, not to mention several other planets.

The *Urdū Akhbār*, of the same date, publishes the opinion of Syud Fazl Husain, a celebrated astronomer at Rampore, with regard to the fiery comet whose effects are predicted by astronomers to be fatal to the world (*vide* p. 323, para. 2, of the *Selections* for the week ending 24th June last; also extract from the *Urdū Akhbār*, under the heading "*Miscellaneous*" in the *Selections* for the week ending 2nd instant). The Syud assures us that the astronomers have in vain alarmed mankind by the prediction, and lays down an astronomical table showing that a fiery shooting-meteor has left the ethereal region, and will descend to some ocean or mountain springs in October, 1872, and will have the effect of making the water on which it descends lukewarm. In other words, the meteor will affect the inhabitants of water rather than of earth. The Syud is prepared to answer all further inquiries about the meteor.

The *Panjabi Akhbār*, of the 2nd September, notices the establishment of a New Mohammedan Society at Lahore, which has for its object the spread and development of Musalman learning and science. The society has also in contemplation

the setting-up of a special school for imparting instruction in religious lore. Altogether there are now three societies in the Punjab—viz., the well known *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, the *Anjuman-i-Islamia*,—established for the purpose of adopting measures for peopling the royal mosque, and providing a maintenance for it, and the new Mohammedan Society just noticed.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the same date, speaks highly of the interest taken by Musalman gentlemen in promoting the prospects of the *Anjuman-i-Islamia*, the second of the societies above named. A meeting of the society was held on 31st August last, at which the Nawab of Bhawulpore came forward with a subscription of Rs. 250 in aid of the society, besides a monthly grant of Rs. 30; while another gentleman subscribed Rs. 100; and a third offered a good patch of land for a petty price, in order that a house might be built on it, the income being utilised for giving aid to the maintenance of the royal mosque. The writer praises the Musalman gentlemen for their zeal in such a good cause, and hopes their example will be followed by their fellow-religionists.

The *Panjabi Akhbár*, of the same date, has been informed that the Rajas and other gentlemen of Madras are raising a subscription for making a statue of Lord Napier, their Governor, in order to perpetuate his memory in India. One of the Rajas has contributed a liberal sum of Rs. 50,000.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 4th September, notices the arrival of Maheedhur Upádhyáya, *Soobah* of the Maharaja of Nepal, at Benares, to make terms with the Maharaja of Bitya about the loan which the latter intends to take from the Government of Nepal. The Maharaja stands in need of fifty-five lakhs of rupees, and the Government is likely to lend the amount at a small interest.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz.:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
			1871.	1871.
1	Rajputana Social Science Congress.	Jaipore, ...	August 25th	Sept. 4th
2	Márwár Gazette, ...	Jodhpore, ...	" 29th	" 6th
3	Kavi Vachan Sudhá, ...	Benares, ...	" 30th	" 4th
4	Ahmal-ul-Akhbár, ...	Delhi, ...	" 30th	" 4th
5	Akhbár-i-Am, ...	Lahore, ...	" 30th	" 4th
6	Málwá Akhbár, ...	Indour, ...	" 30th	" 5th
7	Agra Akhbár, ...	Agra, ...	" 30th	" 6th
8	Naiyir-i-Akbar, ...	Bijnour, ...	" 31st	" 4th
9	Akhbár-i-Alam, ...	Meerut, ...	" 31st	" 4th
10	Lawrence Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Sept. 1st	" 4th
11	Urdú Akhbár, ...	Delhi, ...	" 1st	" 4th
12	Allygurh Institute Gazette, ...	Allygurh, ...	" 1st	" 4th
13	Mangal Samáchar, ...	Beswan, ...	" 1st	" 4th
14	Tahzib-ul-Ahhláq, ...	Allygurh, ...	" 1st	" 5th
15	Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind, ...	Agra, ...	" 1st	" 6th
16	Samay Vinod, ...	Nynsee Tal, ...	" 1st	" 6th
17	Rajputana Social Science Congress.	Jaipore, ...	" 1st	" 6th
18	Najm-ul-Akhbár, ...	Meerut, ...	" 1st	" 7th
19	Oudh Akhbár, ...	Lucknow, ...	" 1st	" 7th
20	Mufid-i-Am, ...	Agra, ...	" 1st	" 7th
21	Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	Lahore, ...	" 1st	" 7th
22	Urdú Delhi Gazette, ...	Agra, ...	" 2nd	" 4th
23	Koh-i-Núr, ...	Lahore, ...	" 2nd	" 6th
24	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb, ...	Gujranwalla, ...	" 2nd	" 6th
25	Panjáb-i-Akhbár, ...	Lahore, ...	" 2nd	" 7th
26	Gwalior Gazette, ...	Gwalior, ...	" 3rd	" 9th
27	Benares Gazette, ...	Benares, ...	" 4th	" 5th
28	Kárnámah, ...	Lucknow, ...	" 4th	" 7th
29	Nasim-i-Jaunpore, ...	Jaunpore, ...	" 5th	" 9th
30	Oudh Akhbár, ...	Lucknow, ...	" 5th	" 9th
31	Benares Akhbár, ...	Benares, ...	" 7th	" 7th

ALLAHABAD:
The 21st September, 1871. }

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Upper India.